1 MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2024 10:55 A.M. 2 THE COURT: Good morning. Will counsel for the United States introduce themselves for the record. 3 MR. SHEPHERD: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor. 4 5 Matthew Shepherd on behalf of the United States. Also with 6 me at counsel table is Special Agent Sean-Paul Mauro, Your 7 Honor. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. 9 MR. SHEPHERD: Good morning. 10 THE COURT: Good morning. Will counsel for defendant Philip R. Durachinsky 11 introduce themselves for the record. 12 13 MR. THOMPSON: Good morning, Your Honor. To 14 my right is Philip Durachinsky, and to his right is 15 co-counsel Christian Grostic. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 As the parties know, and counsel, I had under 18 advisement from the date of our last hearing the issue of 19 whether Mr. Durachinsky had been restored to competency as 20 found by the Bureau, or whether he was not restored. 21 It's a very difficult issue, and I actually had, as I 22 indicated before, never had this particular issue before in 23 the 30 years I've been on the Court. In fact, I don't 24 remember having sending anyone for restoration before in 30 25 years, so it is very difficult. Also, I had to try to make

the best decision I could in a context that's complicated.

Mr. Durachinsky's case started in 2018, and so I don't need to tell anyone that we're in 2024 now. There are a lot of things that have happened and transpired during that time. And so I am not suggesting there's any one thing at all that has caused the delay, but it is a complex case. We are on the third set of attorneys, and there have been multiple issues.

So I took some time, as you see, trying to decide how I should come out on it. I just issued the order late yesterday afternoon. So I delayed coming out here this morning -- we were to start at 10:30, and it's 11:00 -- because I wasn't sure whether Mr. Durachinsky would have had any opportunity to know or read about it. And I thought it made sense that to at least allow him some limited amount of time to digest that.

And you know, I understood his position that he felt he was competent, that he was prepared to move forward. And I've acknowledged many times the difficulty of having counsel who feel that they were ethically obligated to raise the issues with the Court to be in a position that's not the same as the defendant they're representing. And so that is no criticism at all, but that complicates the matter.

I wrote the order, but I'll just say a few words. I thought that, as you can tell from the order, the person who

said he was restored, while she's had quite a number of opportunities to interact with Mr. Durachinsky, didn't seem to have interacted with him, I thought, around the kinds of issues that we have that we've been talking about in a substantial way as I think the other psychologist did.

At the Bureau, as everybody knows, they had two groups that he was in, and the people in the groups made certain comments when they were having their sessions about him, and they were working with him day to day. The person, the psychologist who did the ultimate evaluation said she was not part of restoring, but she was part of determining whether he was competent.

When I look at the other instruments by the other psychologist that were specific to looking at the court scene and ability to interact with counsel, it seems like they were more focused on the kinds of issues that had been brought to my attention, and the psychologist for the Bureau seemed like a good therapist, is the best way I can put it; that she was listening and hearing him, hearing him out.

And she could describe all of the difficulties he's having with counsel, his view of why he was having them, and he could logically explain to her why he thought they weren't doing certain things they should do, and so forth, and so I thought she did an excellent job of listening to him.

I didn't see a challenge there. I didn't see her push there. I didn't see her try to get to create a scenario that would be similar to what the lawyers would face, and that's really what's kind of the deciding factor. I don't mean to suggest that when he was there, Mr. Durachinsky was there, that there was nothing that was helpful in terms of the issues he's facing, so I don't want to be misunderstood.

I can't say that the programs that they were offering

-- but neither of the programs they offered him, as far as

we know, had an autism component, and I didn't see anything

to suggest that they had a pull-out from the group to try to

address those kinds of things. They seemed more generic.

It seems like a thought of things you could learn about mental illness in the one group and those kind of things and how to cope with some of those, some of those were not pertinent to Mr. Durachinsky, and I think he's made me aware they weren't pertinent in letters he's filed with me.

And the ones devoted to the Court process appeared to be devoted to a lot of things that we know Mr. Durachinsky is good at already. Mr. Durachinsky is a highly-intelligent man. He understands the court system well. He doesn't have no problems in that. He understands what all the actors in the court system, what their role is and what they should do. There is no question about that. So that's never been

an issue, and I think he's made that point in his papers.

That's never been an issue. The only issue really relates
to this one component of assistance of counsel.

Now, there comes a time when enough is enough, and so the question is when is that. What is reasonable. And I concluded that while we've gone for a long period of time that it is reasonable to give one more try to this issue. And I saw some things in the reports of the psychologist that suggested to me that he could be restored. Maybe there's some progress that has been made already, but he could be restored. But if not, the reasonable period of time runs out pretty soon.

That's how I assess the situation, it is to be seen whether he can be restored in a reasonable period of time. I see suggestions that he could be restored, but I'm just repeating, the reasonable period runs out pretty soon.

That's my feeling.

And so that's where I was and that's where I am on it. I understand decisions have consequences, and it's not that as a judge I don't feel or understand at all the agony and the upset that Mr. Durachinsky has shown. That's not it, I do; but I sat down and I just had to decide what I thought was best. So that's where I am on it.

Now, I'm clearly open to comments. I made a decision about this, but if you see issues around it, legal issues,

speedy trial issues, or anything, I want you to let me know, because like I said before, this is the first time I've done a restoration, sent for a restoration, and certainly the first time I've decided a person needed to go back. So I've looked at it as closely as I can for now, but I don't pretend that I know all there is to know about this.

And so that's why I want to receive your feedback, because if there are adjustments I need to make in how I've ordered things, and so forth, then I'd like to know that so that I can make those adjustments in an order.

So let me go first to the United States.

MR. SHEPHERD: Your Honor, obviously when we had the hearing, Your Honor, we advocated on behalf of a finding or arguing for a finding that Mr. Durachinsky had been restored. We've reviewed your opinion. Although we may disagree with your ultimate conclusion, Your Honor, I don't have any further comment on the logic you used or any criticism of it, Your Honor. It is certainly within your discretion and appears to be the result of a lot of consideration on your part of the arguments and the evidence. So from that standpoint, Your Honor, we certainly respect the Court's decision and understand it.

So I don't have any I guess feedback on that respect other than, Your Honor, just to note that we believe this is one of the options within your discretion under the statute,

and you've exercised it, and we will act accordingly.

The one thing I guess I would request, when the Court initially found Mr. Durachinsky to be incompetent after -- I guess at the request of defense counsel the Court issued an order to the effect of directing BOP to designate him to a facility within a certain time frame, or the Court indicated it would consider a bond motion.

The last time around BOP was very prompt in designating him, so we would not oppose a similar order from the Court, and I'm sure defense counsel will want that, or more possibly. I'm not sure. But I think that would be appropriate as well because of the length of time this case has been, that essentially a repeat of what you issued last time around we would think would be appropriate, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SHEPHERD: Because our only concern right now is just to get this done as promptly as possible.

THE COURT: I understand. Thank you.

Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, Your Honor. The defense is requesting that the Court issue a similar order to last time. We're suggesting a 30-day period.

I know Mr. Durachinsky also would like permission to address a number of issues he wants to put on the record, including a request that any interviews with psychologists

1 be recorded in some fashion. But other than a 30-day 2 window or deadline for the BOP for him to be in BOP custody, 3 nothing else from the defense. 4 Thank you. 5 THE COURT: All right. Okay. I appreciate 6 the --7 MR. THOMPSON: I'm sorry. Your Honor, Your 8 Honor's order indicated a two-month progress report will be 9 given. Will that be shared with counsel? 10 THE COURT: I don't see why not. MR. SHEPHERD: No objection to that, Your 11 12 Honor. 13 MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate the comments 15 of both counsel. I'm trying to see whether there are things 16 around what I've written should be adjusted. I think I 17 appreciate you know I made a decision, and that's what 18 happens when you've got to make a decision. There are two 19 different sides on it. And when you do, you know, it's not 20 going to be something that both sides embrace or have 21 embraced, but I appreciate the comments. 22 In terms of whether interviews will be recorded, I 23 don't know whether that's good practice in terms of what 24 psychologists do, or what have you. I think we can make the 25 Bureau aware of that, but you know, I don't feel I'm in a

position to put on an order right now requiring that any time there is an interview is made -- I know it would be highly unusual, and I also know that I think some psychologists would think that would interfere in what they're doing, the ability to candidly work through issues, and so forth. I'm pretty sure that a lot of them would have difficulties with that. It would not be the norm for sure.

So they can be made aware of his request and you can make them aware of it also, Mr. Durachinsky, but I don't think it's likely to be on it because I think they're going to feel that that's an interference with their ability to perform the services they are retained to -- it starts out by I think a suggestion of lack of trust, and I'm not saying you should trust them, I'm just saying that's kind of the mood that's being set with the person that's working with you. And that means that it could hamper the relationship and the ability of the people who are performing the services to do their job. So that's my comment.

I'm going to allow you an opportunity to speak, obviously as you are at trial and this affects your life.

Now, I'll tell you like I've told you in the past, it is not unlimited, but I understand that you're the defendant, you're the person who's been charged. You're the person whose life is most directly affected by all of this.

So I've allowed you the opportunity to speak.

Normally lawyers are speaking for you, but I understand the circumstances. But I made a decision overall about what I'm going to do. I'll be honest with you, I don't anticipate changing the basic decision, but just like with counsel, you know, my ears are always open because I'm always trying to do the best I can do. If I were to hear something that I thought would directly affect what I'm trying to do and make it more effective or be fair, or something to that extent, I won't rule out those thoughts in the beginning, but it is not a chance to fully reargue the position which you made very clear the last time that you were not in agreement, that you felt you were competent and you felt you could go forward.

I fully understood your position, and so you may go ahead. I know you say you want to make a record, and that's what you often say. I don't know whether you are making a factual record, a legal record, or what arguments you want to make, but I'll give you some limited opportunity.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. I guess I'm going to limit my concerns to two main topics here.

One is throughout all these psychological evaluations I do feel like there hasn't been anyone who's really looked into whether or not I could be correct or whether or not I am actually rational in being concerned about things. And so what I'm concerned about is that with this, you know,

effective fourth evaluation now, I'm concerned that no one is going to look into specifics; but that is part of your order is for them to look into it or at least to push back against what I bring up, but I'm concerned because the psychologists throughout they don't have necessarily legal experience, and so I'm concerned that if -- suppose that my attorney is incorrect about certain things and that I am justified in rejecting advice, the psychologist is not in a position to make a legal decision on that.

And part of the issue is that I'm put in a position where I can either refuse to agree with them and they will not on their own bring up case law in order to try to change my beliefs, or otherwise -- well, I'm just worried that because psychologists are not trained in law I don't see how they're going to effectively change beliefs that are tied to case law --

THE COURT: You know what? I'll let you say more.

I don't see their job as to look through all of the disagreements you had with counsel and determine whether you were right on most of them or not right on most of them, or what the scorecard is. That's not it.

I just mean it's not like to come back and say, you know, Mr. Durachinsky was wrong on five times or his lawyers were wrong on, you know, two or three times, or something

like that. It's really more the interaction pattern around things when you encounter a disagreement and the question becomes it's not like a one-time thing, it's more like when you encounter disagreements whether there is some flexibility, whether there is some chance to come to some conclusion so you can move forward.

It is not like the lawyers should run roughshod over you or that they should get their way, as you're the defendant. That's not it. So I'm not asking them to keep a scorecard, I'm just saying to ask you to write down, for example, a case -- you're very good at that. Writing down, go ahead and summarize a case and you have a chance to write it down, that's an exercise that I think you would do well at.

I'm not surprised when they say you were around with other inmates or other people there and that you were talking to them about the law, and that maybe you were advising them about the law. That's consistent with your background and your strengths, and so forth. That's not it.

That's all I'm saying, that psychologists have skills, they have training, they have techniques where they should be able not to bring up everything that happened in your case, but to replicate the kinds of circumstances that you encounter with lawyers, and to be able to make some judgment about whether they're interacting with you, whether -- not

whether you are always right or wrong, or whatever, but whether you are showing the flexibility that's needed, whatever the decision is to be made.

Nobody said you have to enter a plea or go to trial or what the outcome should be, but you have to be able to move and you have to be able to move in the context of working with lawyers.

So that's never it. It's never been about whether Mr. Durachinsky must go to trial or whether he must enter a plea, or any of that. It's just been a situation where you can move toward some resolution, and the question would be whether or not the things that are reflected in the examinations by psychologists suggest that you might have trouble not just working with the lawyers, but making decisions about what you're going to do, and about if you're in trial how you might assist if they're going to have to carry you through a trial.

You're going to have to take the stand or not take the stand. They're going to have to make decisions about examinations of witnesses or not examination of witnesses, and the question is how can that interaction go unless there's some flexibility there.

I am not here to put you down in any way. And I'm just saying you have to take it the way you feel it, but I'm not here to do that. I'm not here to make judgments about

you as a human being. I'm telling you that's not what I'm about.

I am just trying to make sure we get to a point where we know you can move ahead, or if you can't then the reasonable period is over, and then the government will have to consider whether it's going to drop the charges or we'll have to see whether civil commitment is necessary, or whatever, but we're not in that stage yet. I decided we were not in that stage.

But I cut you off, now go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. I still have concerns though over when I go for this treatment I don't know what it is that -- what specific things I should change. I feel like I have assisted counsel, I have made conscious decisions to reject plea offers. I assisted previous counsel and in cross-examining witnesses during our suppression hearing.

And so again, it seems to me like the only thing I could do to be found competent would be to just acquiesce to whatever my attorney says, even if I believe they're wrong and even if I have evidence that shows that they're wrong. So I have concerns though that the Court will be in a position to make a more adequate decision over whether or not I've been restored when this treatment is done with.

Let me move on, because I have another category of

concerns. So like I do understand though that I do need to be now moved to a suitable facility again. I've already raised issues with the Court, particularly in my letter regarding speedy trial and conditions of detention.

This does call into question issues of property again. Although now I have significantly less property given that all of my other property was disposed of, I have started accumulating paperwork from both personal projects as well as things with this case, and an ongoing FOIA request and a tort claim, and all of these transfers into the Bureau of Prisons and out of the Bureau of Prisons, each time I'm unable to take paperwork or property with me to the BOP and to bring it back with me.

And so this causes issues where, for instance, I appreciate that while I was in Chicago I was able to obtain books, but then when I was moved out of there I had to mail them out. And when I go to whatever suitable facility I go to this time I'm again unable to mail in those same books, so I would have to try to find different books.

I'm just concerned with all these issues with moving to and from facilities, and I'm not convinced that this treatment, that soon this case will be resolved once this treatment has ended.

And so I'm just pointing out to the Court, I know we're not there right now, and if the Court does give the

government a limited time to move me it would not be an issue right now, but I do want to keep in mind that I still believe that my counsel should challenge my detention because I do believe it's an ongoing issue.

Had I been out on bond, you know, since a while back, I wouldn't have sat for six months in Mahoning County, I wouldn't have had my property thrown out. I could leave my -- I could maintain custody of my own property, and then when the Bureau of Prisons or suitable facility is done with me I could get back to my property.

So going forward, I feel like after this treatment is over we may have similar issues, where my counsel again wants me reevaluated and it may take a number of months.

Again, I do believe my case law I wrote about, which I attached in the letter to you which was from Chicago, that was all over due process violation from prejudicial pretrial detention, and I believe that only applies and even more so as this case drags on.

So that's something that I'm going to become more aggressive about when I come back, is any delays -- well, any delays with getting me to a suitable facility I'm going to heavily criticize, and then when I am done with this treatment, further delays in the case, I'm going to keep raising the issue that my counsel is not challenging prejudicial detention.

And then along with that though there is still the question of what to do with what property I currently have at Mahoning. I'm assuming that this will be similar to the last two trips to the BOP, where we could do an order to have Mahoning County hold my property again so that there aren't issues with returning the property when I arrive back.

I would be okay with that, because I'm assuming after this last time Mahoning will probably take better care of what little I have. But I am just raising that as an issue with the Court, that this constant transferring to and from facilities is an issue. And all these property issues are related to policies designed to prevent contraband from coming into the facility, which I don't think is particularly relevant for me.

So just going forward though --

THE COURT: All right. I know you like to make your record, and I'm giving you a chance to do that.

Of course you can't, you know, part of what you want to do, you said you want to hold a hammer over the lawyers' heads and the Court's head, and that's okay. You will be doing X and Y going forward, and you're going to challenge this and challenge that.

Well, I can't say anything about that, because those are your thoughts you want to get out. And so you know,

you've told me what you feel and what you may do, and how you may challenge it. You know, I guess I hear you. I hear you. I don't think you're expecting me to do anything about it, but I think -- but I do hear you.

Mr. Thompson, what about an order that we put on regarding property? Do you think we should put another one on?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, Your Honor. I don't see any reason not to try to do the same order as before, and hopefully this time they won't throw his things out three days before he gets back.

THE COURT: Yeah. That was distressing that the order wasn't followed and that someone saw fit to throw his stuff out. So obviously I wasn't very happy with that, but --

MR. THOMPSON: I appreciate it, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So what I would anticipate doing is putting on two orders of the type we put on before, one having to do with designation and the other having to do with maintaining his property, and that's what I will do.

I'll just close out, Mr. Durachinsky, by saying I'm not saying you never have any good ideas, I'm not saying you've been wrong on every conclusion you've reached about the law, or anything like that. That's not what I'm saying.

But don't view it, like you say -- well, I think you do look at it kind of like a scorecard. "I think they've been wrong a lot" -- I think that's what I hear you saying, the lawyers you have -- and "I think I've been right a lot, and I can't get on with dealing with them because they keep coming up short."

That's kind of what I'm hearing. And you're saying how else will people know if they don't know the law as to whether you being right and their being wrong, and of course I'm not here to interfere in the lawyer-client relationship to that extent to say bring me your disputes, disagreements, and I'll referee, and I'll tell them, "No, you're wrong, he's right. Let's go."

That's not a role a judge can play. It's an overall -- it's the overall circumstances that we're talking about, and it sounds like you're saying this is -- the way I feel before is the way I feel now, I am not going to do it any different when they send me again. I think I heard you say something like that almost.

Well, I think we'll just see, because you have been diagnosed with a particular disorder, and all of the psychologists have agreed on that, even the one that said you were restored. They all agree. And they all agree that there are certain symptoms, every person is different, it's a spectrum. And psychologist Lowe said that yours was mild.

She said that. I don't know if the others agree with that, but that's what she said.

And but they all agree that there are certain symptoms, characteristics, traits that are manifested. This is not a put-down, this is not a put-down. And the question is, are they manifested, and if so, are there ways to ameliorate them so that they don't serve as an impediment to doing this particular task.

We're just talking about one task. We're not talking about your whole life. We're talking about assisting counsel in your defense. That's all we're talking about. I am not making broad generalizations about interactions in the rest of your life, or any of that. I am not making any generalizations about whether that affects anything else, that's all.

And it's that aspect -- I think you understand intellectually that's the aspect that's at issue. So let's see how it goes, but I was optimistic, I didn't want to say you couldn't be restored once I reached the conclusion, because I think you are quite smart. I think that you've got a lot of it absolutely down pat in terms of understanding the legal system and all that.

So I don't want to conclude that you couldn't be restored because I was looking to see whether they were saying there were therapy or group therapy or whatever that

1	could be of assistance, and I concluded that it was worth
2	exploring.
3	So that's all I have. Thank you, all.
4	DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.
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6	(Proceedings adjourned at 11:34 a.m.)
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L2	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
L3	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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L5	/s/Heidi Blueskye GeizerDecember 10, 2024
L 6	Heidi Blueskye Geizer Date Official Court Reporter
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